

collector as M. S. Bebb. Another possible explanation of their being here is the fact that this area was within Camp Grant during World War I and this particular tract was an important remount station and trench warfare training center. The numerous horses and mules were shipped here from the west of the Mississippi River as was also hay and straw in bales for use as bedding and in making ramparts for the trenches and effigies for bayonet practice. These shipments may have served as transports for the seed of these plains plants. The ones that reproduce readily by seed here have become disseminated, the others have stayed where they were originally introduced. — EGBERT W. FELL.²

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²Dr. Egbert W. Fell died on July 16, 1960.

ADDITIONS TO THE FLORA OF ILLINOIS. — Field and herbarium studies in Illinois continue to add to the number of species known from that State. As has been the situation for the past six or seven years, many of the additions are native species rather than adventives or incidental waifs.

All specimens cited are deposited in SIU, except that of *Agrimonia microcarpa* which is in MO.

Paspalum lentiferum Lam. A large colony of this southern grass occurs in a semi-swampy roadside ditch near Karnak in Pulaski County. Considerable similarity exists between this species and the southeastern *P. boscianum*. The stramineous fruit distinguishes *P. lentiferum*. The fact that the southern Illinois station is several hundred miles from the nearest known station would seem to indicate an adventive status for this species, although the marshy situation simulates its natural habitat.

Pulaski Co.: low roadside ditch, near Karnak, *S. Boyce s.n.*

Rhynchospora macrostachya Torr. This giant horned rush, which closely resembles *R. corniculata* and under which name it was distributed, has its only station in a swamp north of Pulaski in Pulaski County. The long bristles which greatly exceed the achenes readily distinguish this species from *R. corniculata*. The nearest station to the Illinois locality is in southern Missouri. Some of our specimens attain a height of nearly one meter. *Rhynchospora corniculata* is usually a taller species in Illinois.

Pulaski Co.: north of Pulaski, July 12, 1955, *R. Mohlenbrock and J. Voigt 5542.*

Carex nigromarginata Schwein. This species belongs to the difficult § Montanae, which is represented in Illinois by seven species. Of these, *Carex emmonsii*, *C. physorhyncha*, and the present species have been found within the last four years. *Carex nigromarginata*, because of its partially hidden spikelets and its persistent, shreddy leaves, is very similar to *C. umbellata* and *C. abdita*. It is distinguished by its much narrower perigynia.

Union Co.: cherty soil, Pine Hills, *W. Ashby & R. Kelting s.n.*

Cydonia oblonga L. The quince is an Asiatic shrub which rarely escapes from cultivation. On the top of Atwood Ridge in Union County occur two shrubs of this species along a trail. Although no other indication is evident of previous habitation, the area must have been the site of an old homestead. The finding of these shrubs in an otherwise wild area is surprising.

Union Co.: along trail, Atwood Ridge, May 27, 1957, *Steyermark, Voigt, & Mohlenbrock s.n.*

Agrimonia microcarpa Wallr. A collection of this species (labeled *A. platycarpa*) from near Cahokia in the latter part of the nineteenth century is the sole record of this species from Illinois. This specimen apparently has been overlooked in the past. The Illinois station marks the northwest limit of the range of this species. It closely resembles *A. parviflora*, but is distinguished by its smaller fruits (up to 3 mm long) and its fewer leaflets (5).

St. Clair Co.: near Cahokia, in 1877, *H. Eggert s.n. (MO).*

Polygala sanguinea L. f. *albiflora* (Wheelock) Millsp. The white-flowered form of the common *Polygala sanguinea* occurs in a rather large colony in a railroad prairie near Elkhville. The "typical" form is abundant in the same area.

Jackson Co.: railroad prairie, one-fourth mile south of Elkhville along Route 51, July 2, 1962, *G. Folkerts s.n.*

Euphorbia dictyosperma Fisch. & Mey. This western species was found on a limestone ledge at the edge of a hill prairie near Fults in Monroe County. Only a few specimens were observed. The beautiful, intricately reticulated fruit distinguishes this species from the similar *E. obtusata*.

Monroe Co.: limestone ledge, near Fults, *J. Ozment s.n.*

Vaccinium stamineum L. This species has been sought in southern

Illinois for several years since it is known from Indiana and Missouri. It finally has been found on a xeric sandstone bluff at Hayes Creek Canyon, where it occurs with the very abundant *Vaccinium arboreum*. The senior author was attracted to the two shrubs of *V. stamineum* because of the much paler color of the foliage. Our specimens, with the branchlets and leaves glabrous, belong to var. *neglectum* (Small) Deam.

Pope Co.: sandstone blufftop, Hayes Creek Canyon, May 19, 1962, R. Mohlenbrock 14914.

Infrequently Collected Southern Illinois Plants

Phragmites communis Trin. The most southern records of this species in Illinois previously are from St. Clair County (Eggert in 1877) and Effingham County (Voigt in 1960). These stations are over one hundred miles from the locality reported here. At this Franklin County station, a huge colony exists.

Franklin Co.: around pond, near Christopher, August 1, 1962, C. Bollwinkel & J. Richardson s.n.

Poa palustris L. A collection of this primarily northern species from a low woodland in the Pine Hills of Union County marks the first record from southern Illinois. The nearest station is in Fulton County, over two hundred miles distant.

Union Co.: low woodland, Pine Hills, August, 1961, W. Ashby & R. Kelting s.n.

Potentilla millegrana Engelm. This species, which is distinguished from *P. norvegica* var. *monspeliensis* by possessing 10-15 stamens, has been found in a disturbed woods in Jackson County. The only previous record of this species from Illinois is a collection (H. Eggert in 1877) from National Stockyards, St. Clair County.

Jackson Co.: open woods, Thompson's Woods, Carbondale, August 3, 1962, G. Folkerts s.n.

Tragia cordata Michx. This semi-twining plant had been collected twice on the banks of the Ohio River at Golconda, Pope County, by S. A. Forbes and E. J. Palmer. Now Hardin County can be added to its distribution.

Hardin Co.: limestone bluff, near Shetlerville, J. Ozment s.n. —
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NOSTOC PARMELIOIDES IN MASSACHUSETTS — Studies of the algae of Worcester County are few, the most recent being those of Auyang (1) and the author (6). Particular interest is aroused, therefore, when a rather erratically occurring alga (3) is located in the county.

In September, 1961 Dr. Burton Gates of Clark University